

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 850 604 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
19.02.2003 Bulletin 2003/08

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **A61F 2/06**

(21) Application number: **97122879.6**

(22) Date of filing: **24.12.1997**

(54) **A Process for Producing Stents for Angioplasty**

Produktionsverfahren für Stents für Angioplastik

procédé de production de stents pour angioplastie

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(30) Priority: **30.12.1996 IT TO961095**

(43) Date of publication of application:
01.07.1998 Bulletin 1998/27

(60) Divisional application:
01125676.5 / 1 181 903

(73) Proprietor: **SORIN BIOMEDICA CARDIO S.p.A.**
13040 Saluggia (Vercelli) (IT)

(72) Inventors:
• **Curcio, Maria**
13040 Saluggia, Vercelli (IT)

• **Rolando, Giovanni**
10034 Chivasso, Torino (IT)
• **Vallana, Franco**
10123 Torino (IT)

(74) Representative: **Bosotti, Luciano et al**
c/o Buzzi, Notaro & Antonielli d'Oulx
Via Maria Vittoria 18
10123 Torino (IT)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 274 846 **EP-A- 0 601 804**
EP-A- 0 603 959 **EP-A- 0 701 803**
WO-A-95/09659 **WO-A-95/12369**
WO-A-96/12450

EP 0 850 604 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention concerns a process for producing stents for angioplasty.

[0002] The term "stent for angioplasty" is intended to indicate generally devices intended for endoluminal application (for example, within a blood vessel) in association with the technique of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, or PTCA, usually effected by catheterisation of a stenotic site.

[0003] Expanding the stent at the site causes the lumen to expand giving rise to the consequent elimination of the stenosis, and the local support of the lumen by the stent, which is left in place expanded, avoids restenosis of the treated site due to the subsequent relaxation of the blood vessel wall. The use of a substantially similar structure for deploying vascular grafts and fixing them in place has already been proposed in the art: naturally, this possible extension of the field of application should be seen as included within the ambit of the present invention.

[0004] For a general review of vascular stents, reference may usefully be made to the work "Textbook of Interventional Cardiology" edited by Eric J. Topol, W. B. Saunders Company, 1994 and, in particular, to section IV of volume II, entitled "Coronary Stenting".

[0005] Many patent documents have addressed this problem, for example, US-A-4 776 337, US-A-4 800 882, US-A-4 907 336, US-A-4 886 062, US-A-4 830 003, US-A-4 856 516, US-A-4 768 507 and US-A-4 503 569.

[0006] The implantation of these devices, which is a factor in the treatment of various cardiac diseases, may require, or at least gain particular benefit from the possibility of being able to administer at the stent-implantation site agents or active principles (the two terms being used below in an equivalent sense) having various end purposes: they may, for example, be antithrombogenic agents or, more generally, agents for directly resisting restenosis of the treated site due to the formation of deposits, tissue proliferation, etc. In relation to this, reference may usefully be made to the following works:

"Local Drug Delivery: The Development of a Drug Delivery Stent" by Richard Stack, The Journal of Invasive Cardiology, Vol. 8, n. 8, October 1996, pp 396-397;

"Local Intraluminal Infusion of Biodegradable Polymeric Nanoparticles" by Louis A. Guzman et al., Circulation, 1996; 94; pp 1441-1448;

"Local Angiotensin Delivery Using Coated Stents Reduces Neointimal Proliferation in Overstretched Porcine Coronary Arteries" by Ivan De Schreuder et al., the Journal of Invasive Cardiology, Vol. 8, n. 8, October 1996, pp 215-222.

[0007] Many applicational problems arise from this mode of operation, mostly related to the specific solutions adopted. For example, the problem exists of avoid-

ing the agent or agents intended for administration in the zone of the stent being delivered or transported to different areas where they may have negative or damaging effects. Other problems may arise, for example, in ensuring the permanence and the gradual release over time of active substances capable of being, as it were, washed away by the blood passing through the stent.

[0008] These problems cannot themselves be solved or avoided by recourse to other solutions such as radioactive stents or so-called biodegradable stents, as illustrated, for example, in the work "Biodegradable Stents: The Future of Interventional Cardiology?" by M. Labinaz et al; Journal of International Cardiology, Vol. 8, n. 4, 1995, pp 395-405. Radioactive stents publicly proposed so far give rise to other problems related essentially to the fact that, in most cases, their use assumes the typical features of radiotherapy and/or nuclear medicine. The main disadvantage of biodegradable stents is that, at least in the long term when the stent has completely or substantially degraded, there is a reduction in the mechanical support of the blood vessel wall against the risk of collapse.

[0009] As a further solution for administering various kinds of active principle at the stent-implantation site a solution has recently been proposed in which at least a portion of the surface of the body of the stent (or implantation device in general) is coated with a receptor capable of binding with a ligand formed by combining an active principle with a substance capable of binding to the receptor.

[0010] In order for this new solution to be fully beneficial, that is, so that it can also be used with more conventional techniques for effective topical administration of the active principles, it appears important to obtain a good adhesion and/or retention on the stent of the substance or substances with which these active principles are associated and/or are intended to be associated.

[0011] In relation to this it is therefore necessary to take account of various concomitant factors which often oppose one another.

[0012] In a significant number of applications it is important that the active principles are present mainly, although not exclusively, on the outer surface of the stent. Conversely, it is usually desirable that the inner surface of the stent itself is as inert as possible, that is, both from the chemical point of view and from the point of view of the possible mechanical anchorage of possible deposits.

[0013] This is the reason why currently available vascular stents are subjected to a polishing process, intended to make the surface of the stent (both inside and outside) very smooth. In relation to this, it is also possible to coat the stent with a layer of biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible carbon material (deposited, for example, using sputtering techniques), so as to confer a high degree of haemocompatibility on the whole stent. Adopting this technique for the deposition of such

a layer, given the very small dimensions of a stent for angioplasty, means that it is practically impossible to limit the deposition to just the inside surface of the stent. Consequently therefore, the entire surface of the stent is coated with a layer which, by its nature, makes the deposition of substances on the stent itself, in fact, impossible.

[0014] A further factor should not be forgotten: a stent for angioplasty is by its nature a heavily apertured structure, usually a mesh-like structure in which, especially in the radially-extended position, the effective surface intended to come into contact with the blood vessel wall is a small fraction of the theoretical tubular surface area defined by the outside of the stent itself. In other words: even by putting the other problems described above to one side, there is very little available surface on the stent for carrying the active principles intended for local delivery.

[0015] More specifically, the present invention relates to a method for producing stents for angioplasty of the type according to the preamble of claim 1, which stents are known, e.g., from EP-A-0 601 804.

[0016] The object of the present invention is that of resolving the disadvantages described above.

[0017] In particular, the solution according to the invention, having the further characteristics set forth in claim 1, enables the selective application, specifically to the outer surface only of the stent, of a completely effective quantity of active principle (either directly or in the form of a receptor capable of binding with a ligand carrying the active principle) without by this losing the possibility of having a very smooth surface, at least inside the stent, even if clad with coatings such as haemocompatible carbon coatings.

[0018] The invention, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, comprising Figures 1 to 6, which illustrate different possible embodiments of the invention.

[0019] In all of the accompanying Figures, the reference numeral 1 indicates a wall portion of a stent for angioplasty. By way of example, Figures 1 to 6 can be considered as partial views on an enlarged scale of a segment of a stent in transverse section. Such a section is usually circular in shape regardless of whether the stent is radially-contracted or radially-expanded.

[0020] The specific details of construction of the stent and, in particular, its geometry, are factors which are in themselves clear in the context of the invention and which apply regardless of the particular structure of the stent. This is also substantially true as regards the basic manufacturing technique starting from a microtube which is then subjected to an operation for cutting the apertures, for example, using lasers and/or the material (usually metal) of which the stent is made. All of these factors are dealt with in a fairly large volume of literature and do not require detailed description here.

[0021] In essence, the invention provides for the formation of surface sculpturing on the stent 1, at least -

and preferably - over a part of, or the whole of the outer surface, indicated 2, and having substantially the aim of:

- increasing the theoretical surface area of the stent in order to encourage the application of coatings, such as those intended to carry or bind active principles,
- creating in any case undercuts and roughness so as to form anchorage sites for the substances, without requiring specific surface-adhesion sites, and, as a complementary advantage,
- improving the attachment of the stent to the blood vessel wall that is already in the acute phase, specifically by preventing relative movements which can give rise to microlesions.

[0022] For clarity, the term "sculpturing" is used to distinguish clearly the surface conformation attributed to the stent according to the invention from the degree of surface (residual) roughness that the surfaces of the stent have in any case, even when they have been previously subjected, according to convention, to a polishing or finishing process.

[0023] By way of example, one such treatment confers such a degree of residual roughness on the stent surfaces that the peak-to-trough distances recognisable in a theoretical section of the surface in question at right angles to the surface itself are not, in any case, greater than approximately 2-3 microns.

[0024] The degree of surface irregularity, or sculpturing, characteristic of the invention is, instead, such that the peak-to-trough distances found in similar conditions are, typically approximately 10-20 microns, that is, with the possibility of achieving values of an order of magnitude even greater than those of the normal surface finishing of a stent.

[0025] Figures 1 to 6 illustrate, in order of current preference, different techniques that can be used to confer the desired degree of sculpturing on the surface 2.

[0026] In particular, Figure 1 concerns the application of microspheres 3 formed from the same material (usually metal) as the stent or from different materials with the subsequent anchorage of the microspheres (the average diameter of which is approximately 10-20 microns) using the method known as "hot partial melting". This is a method known in the art and is used, for example, to confer a surface appearance approximately similar to the surface appearance characteristic of a work-piece obtained by sintering the surfaces of mechanical work-pieces intended for various purposes.

[0027] Figure 2 concerns an embodiment of the arrangement illustrated in Figure 1 in which, while retaining the same typical surface irregularity, irregular-shape granules 4 are used in place of the microspheres 3.

[0028] Figure 3 illustrates a further embodiment based on the deposition of a receptor material using, for example, sputtering or plasma spray techniques to form an irregular-shape accretion 5, for example, having a

pseudocolumnar structure.

[0029] From this point of view, the solution according to Figure 1 (the application of microspheres) seems to be preferred when it is desired to create undercuts and roughness on the surface 2, having a mechanical anchorage function and precisely defined geometric characteristics which are identified by the (precisely determinable) grain size of the microspheres 3.

[0030] Conversely, the arrangement shown in Figure 3 appears preferable where the objective is to maximise the effect of increasing the theoretical surface area that is effectively exposed. This latter solution is therefore preferred when, for example, it is desired to apply a coating to the surface of the stent 1, which coating transports and/or is intended to transport active principles and is essentially in the form of a monomolecular layer.

[0031] The arrangement according to Figure 2 constitutes, to a certain extent, a kind of intermediate between the arrangements of Figures 1 and 3.

[0032] The arrangements to which Figures 1 to 3 refer, which comprise possible equivalent arrangements, are characterised essentially by the fact that the surface sculpturing is formed by the application to the surface 2 of material identical with or different from that of the stent 1. These arrangements are generally preferred when greater or smaller undercut zones are desired on the surface 2.

[0033] In any case, objects substantially similar to those described at the beginning of this detailed description of the invention can be achieved by treating the surface 2 in ways intended to confer a generally sculpted appearance thereon.

[0034] In relation to this, Figure 4 illustrates at 6 the results obtained by subjecting the outer surface 2 to sand-blasting or shot-blasting (a term reserved for a treatment which - instead of using sand as in sand-blasting - is effected using microspheres ("balls") as the ballistic agents, for impact with the treated surface).

[0035] Figure 5 illustrates at 7 the results of a mechanical scoring operation (incision or knurling) performed on the outer surface 2 of the stent.

[0036] Finally, Figure 6 illustrates at 8 the results obtained from a localised chemical attack (etching) of the surface 2. This method is effected using a resist material (for example, photoresist) which, following exposure through masks or polymerisation using laser beams, is selectively removed from some zones of the surface 2 so as to enable the attack thereof. The resist tracks remaining on the surface 2 are then removed by washing.

[0037] This technology is well known in the art (for example, for the manufacture of integrated circuits) and does not need to be illustrated in great detail in this context.

[0038] Results substantially similar to those illustrated in Figure 5 and, in particular, Figure 6, can also be obtained by incision using laser beams before the operation for cutting the stent structure from a blank constituted by a microtube of metal.

[0039] As a rule, all of the solutions illustrated in Figures 1 to 6, and any equivalents thereto, apply to stents obtained from a metal microtube the processes illustrated being performed before cutting the tube.

Claims

1. A method for producing stents for angioplasty comprising a body (1) of a generally tubular shape and an apertured structure having an inner surface and an outer surface (2), the said stent being capable of being dilated in use from a radially-contracted position to a radially-expanded position, the method including the operation of forming a surface sculpturing (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) on at least part of the said outer surface (2), said stent being obtained by subjecting a metal microtube to an operation for cutting the apertures in said structure **characterised in that** said sculpturing is formed before said cutting operation of the tube.
2. A method according to Claim 1, **characterised in that** the said sculpturing (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) is only formed on the outer surface of the stent, the inner surface of the stent (1) being substantially smooth.
3. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, **characterised in that** it includes the operation of forming a coating of biocompatible carbon material on at least the said inner surface.
4. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 3, **characterised in that** the said sculpturing has a peak-to-trough depth of approximately 10-20 microns.
5. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 4, **characterised in that** it includes the operation of forming the said sculpturing by adding material (3, 4, 5) to the surface (2) of the stent.
6. A method according to Claim 5, **characterised in that** the said added material (3, 4, 5) is identical to the material forming the body of the stent (1) itself.
7. A method according to Claim 5, **characterised in that** the said added material (3, 4, 5) is different from the material forming the body of the stent (1) itself.
8. A method according to any of Claims 5 to 7, **characterised in that** the said added material is a metal.
9. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 8, **characterised in that** the said material is added in the form of microspheres (3), preferably using a partial melting technique.

10. A method according to any of Claims 5 to 8, **characterised in that** the said material is added in the form of granules (4).

11. A method according to any of Claims 5 to 8, **characterised in that** the said material is added in the form of accretions (5).

12. A method according to Claim 11, **characterised in that** the said accretions (5) are deposited using a method chosen from the group comprising sputtering and plasma-spray.

13. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 4, **characterised in that** the said sculpturing is formed by creating formations (6, 7, 8) on the surface (2) of the stent (1) itself.

14. A method according to Claim 13, **characterised in that** the formations (6, 7, 8) are formed using a method chosen from the group comprising: sand-blasting, shot-blasting, scoring, incision, knurling, chemical attack, photoincision.

15. A method according to any of Claims 1 to 4, **characterised in that** said surface sculpturing (3, 4) is realized by sintering.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Stents für die Angioplastik, umfassend einen Körper (1) von im Allgemeinen röhrenförmiger Form und einer mit Öffnungen versehenen Struktur mit einer Innenfläche und einer Außenfläche (2), wobei dieser Stent in Verwendung von einer radial kontrahierten Stellung zu einer radial ausgedehnten Stellung ausgeweitet werden kann, wobei das Verfahren den Vorgang des Bildens einer plastischen Oberflächengestaltung (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) an zumindest einem Teil der Außenfläche (2) umfasst und der Stent erhalten wird, indem ein Metallmikroröhrchen einem Vorgang des Schneidens der Öffnungen in die Struktur unterzogen wird, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die plastische Ausgestaltung vor dem Schneidevorgang am Röhrchen gebildet wird.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die plastische Ausgestaltung (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) nur an der Außenfläche des Stents gebildet wird, wobei die Innenfläche des Stents (1) im Wesentlichen glatt ist.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es den Vorgang des Bildens einer Beschichtung aus biokompatiblen Kohlenstoffmaterial an zumindest der Innenfläche

umfasst.

4. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die plastische Ausgestaltung eine Tiefe von der Spitze bis zur Mulde von etwa 10-20 Mikrometer hat.

5. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es den Vorgang des Bildens der plastischen Ausgestaltung durch Hinzufügung von Material (3, 4, 5) zur Oberfläche (2) des Stents umfasst.

6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das hinzugefügte Material (3, 4, 5) mit dem den Körper des Stents (1) selbst bildenden Material identisch ist.

7. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sich das hinzugefügte Material (3, 4, 5) vom den Körper des Stents (1) selbst bildenden Material unterscheidet.

8. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das hinzugefügte Material ein Metall ist.

9. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Material in Form von Mikrokügelchen (3) hinzugefügt wird, wobei vorzugsweise eine Teilschmelztechnik angewandt wird.

10. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Material in Form von Körnchen (4) hinzugefügt wird.

11. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Material in Form von Anwachsungen (5) hinzugefügt wird.

12. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Anwachsungen (5) unter Anwendung eines Verfahrens, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, umfassend das Sputtern und das Plasma-Sprühen, abgelagert werden.

13. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die plastische Ausgestaltung durch die Schaffung von Formationen (6, 7, 8) an der Oberfläche (2) des Stents (1) selbst gebildet wird.

14. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 13, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Formationen (6, 7, 8) unter Anwendung eines Verfahrens, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, umfassend das Sandstrahlen, das Stahlkiesstrahlen, die Riefenbildung, das Einschneiden,

das Rändeln, die chemische Einwirkung, das Photo-Einschneiden, gebildet werden.

15. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die plastische Oberflächengestaltung (3, 4) durch Sintern ausgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Procédé de production de stems pour angioplastie comprenant un corps (1) de forme généralement tubulaire et une structure ouverte ayant une surface intérieure et une surface extérieure (2), ledit stent étant susceptible d'être dilaté en service d'une position contractée radialement à une position dilatée radialement, le procédé comprenant l'opération consistant à former une sculpture en surface (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) sur au moins une partie de ladite surface extérieure (2), ledit stent étant obtenu en soumettant un microtube métallique à une opération de découpe des ouvertures dans ladite structure, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite sculpture est formée avant ladite opération de découpe du tube.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite sculpture (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) n'est formée que sur la surface extérieure du stem, la surface intérieure du stem (1) étant sensiblement lisse.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend l'opération consistant à former un revêtement de matériau carboné biocompatible sur au moins ladite surface intérieure.
4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite sculpture a une profondeur pointe/creux d'environ 10 à 20 microns.
5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend l'opération consistant à former ladite sculpture en ajoutant un matériau (3, 4, 5) sur la surface (2) du stent.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau ajouté (3, 4, 5) est identique au matériau formant le corps du stent (1) proprement dit.
7. Procédé selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau ajouté (3, 4, 5) est différent du matériau formant le corps du stem (1) proprement dit.
8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 7, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau ajouté

est un métal.

9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau est ajouté sous la forme de microsphères (3), de préférence en utilisant une technique de fusion partielle.
10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau est ajouté sous la forme de granules (4).
11. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit matériau est ajouté sous la forme d'accrétions (5).
12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites accrétions (5) sont déposées en utilisant un procédé choisi dans le groupe comprenant la pulvérisation cathodique et la pulvérisation par plasma.
13. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite sculpture est formée en créant des formations (6, 7, 8) sur la surface (2) du stem (1) proprement dit.
14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, **caractérisé en ce que** les formations (6, 7, 8) sont créées en utilisant un procédé choisi dans le groupe comprenant : le sablage, le décapage à la grenaille ronde, la formation d'entailles, l'incision, le moletage, l'attaque chimique et la photo-incision.
15. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite sculpture en surface (3, 4) est effectuée par frittage.

FIG. 1

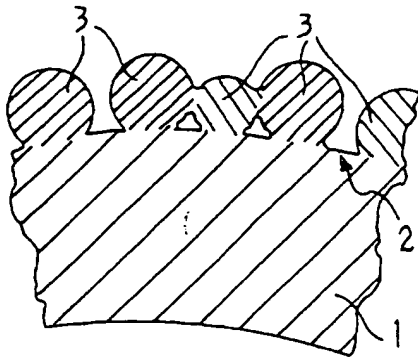


FIG. 2

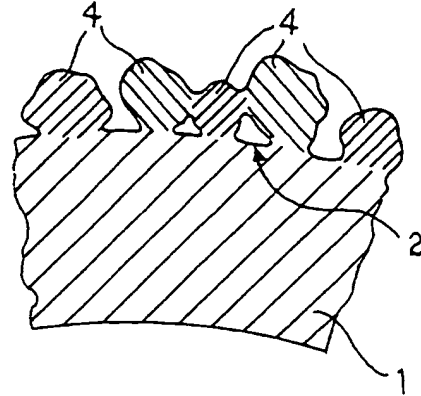


FIG. 3

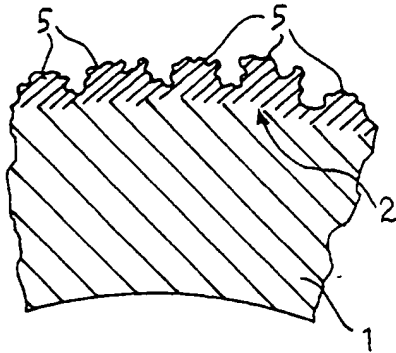


FIG. 4

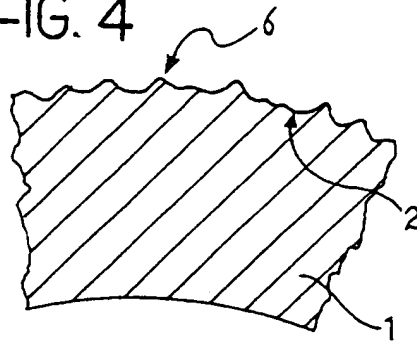


FIG. 5

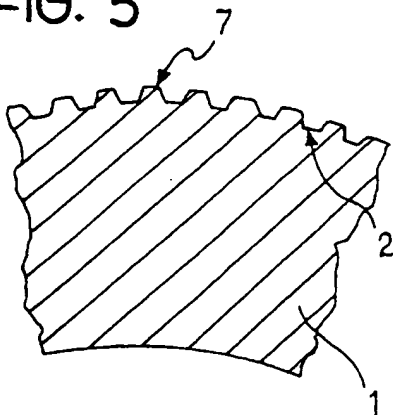


FIG. 6

